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EXECUTIVE REGISTRY FILE *Pres. Affairs*

13 July 1976

Major General R. M. Cram
The Adjutant General
State of Vermont
Camp Johnson
Winooski, VT 05404

Dear General Cram,

Thank you very much for letting us have a copy of your July 4 speech in which you were kind enough to devote some remarks to the intelligence community. I am taking the liberty of sending copies of your speech and your accompanying letter to General Walters. As you may know, he has now returned to private life.

I enjoyed reading your speech. It is good to know that responsible Americans who recognize the need for intelligence take it on themselves to convey their thoughts to others. We appreciate it deeply.

STATINTL

It was good to hear from you, and thank you again.

Sincerely,

Andrew T. Falkiewicz
Assistant to the Director
of Central Intelligence

bc: Gen. Walters w/basic & speech

25X1

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Gen. Cram Tells Fourth of July Audience

'Patriotism...Looking Out for Yourself'

Looking Out for Your Country'

By MAJ. GEN.
REGINALD M. CRAM
Adjutant General
Of Vermont

According to one of our early presidents, who was also a signer of the Declaration of Independence, we are celebrating independence on the wrong day. On July 3, 1776, John Adams wrote a letter to Mrs. Adams in which he said: "The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore."

Even though it is the 4th instead of the 2nd, I think John Adams would have thoroughly approved of the way the people of St. Albans are celebrating Independence Day.

In St. Albans we are in one of the most historic areas of the American Revolution, because the Champlain Valley was of major strategic importance throughout the War of Independence. Lake Champlain had been a major transportation route for the Indians long before Samuel de Champlain entered the lake and first saw the Green Mountains on July 4, 1609. Like so many historic waterways, the lake was also a scene of frequent

warfare. While the Green Mountains were a wilderness with few Indian settlements, tribes clashed from time to time, and even today, relics of their battles can be found. As a small child I found a green pine arrowhead on the beach at St. Albans Bay while camping at "The Pines" with my parents. Our landlord, in doing some work around the cabin that summer, found three white arrowheads of a completely different design which was a good indication that intertribal warfare had taken place only a few miles from here.

With the onset of the American Revolution, the importance of the Lake Champlain-Hudson River valleys was clearly apparent to both the colonists and the British. From the Battle of Ticonderoga onward, there were a series of critical campaigns waged by both sides. Vermonters were in a particularly precarious position because the British forces were based immediately to the north in Canada and from there mounted their attempts to cut the New England States off from the rest of the struggling new country. The Republic of Vermont found itself fighting for the cause of independence, but, toward the end of the war, conducting negotiations with the British in Canada to "prevent" being overwhelmed by the king's military forces.

Here in Vermont, and throughout the United Colonies, Independence was achieved by great sacrifice. History has taught us of the sufferings of battles and campaigns of war. History, however, is written by the winners of

Americans to forget that there were deeply divided loyalties among the American people. There was great reluctance on the part of many to turn against rule by the English crown. In some cases, those so-called loyalists chose to go to Canada rather than support the cause of independence, and from them were formed American regiments that fought against their former neighbors who we, to this day, call the patriots. From a number of standpoints, therefore, our nation was born in pain.

The great hunger for freedom that led to the revolution grew out of experience of American colonists who had achieved some degree of self-rule during a century and a half starting with the early settlements at the beginning of the 1600's. Colonists became truly American rather than transplanted Englishmen as they fought for survival against the wilderness, the French and Indians, and as they chafed under the economic and political subservience imposed by England. The belief in the right of individuals to rule themselves was not unique to Americans, as it was beginning to get a good deal of attention among political philosophers in Europe. It was, however, the American people who, under a highly intelligent group of leaders, found the courage to set up a republican form of government. In the 1770's, the new government was not only a revolutionary concept, but it was exceptionally suited to the

political and spiritual needs of the American colonists. Even today, we can read our constitution with a deep appreciation for the extraordinary insight of our Founding Fathers.

While we, the people of the United States, have won and maintained our freedom by wars, the great political vitality of our country comes from the principles laid down in our Constitution and Bill of Rights. Our government is a live organism which has been able to adapt to new conditions because of our fundamental institutions and the direct support of the American citizens. We are indeed a democracy within a republic.

On our 200th birthday, we can take satisfaction in the realization that the United States of America has one of the oldest continuous governments among the leading nations of the world. The culture of the great countries of Europe go back well beyond ours, but the governments of nations like Germany and Italy, France and Spain, have changed many times since America has founded an indeed, Germany and Italy were not actually united until the late 1800's.

For the past two centuries, the United States of America governed by consent of the governed, has enabled individuals to seek their own way of life and to live in an environment marked by the absence of ill social classes. For these reasons, among others, America has been like a golden dream to many oppressed people throughout the world, for them a beacon of life and freedom.

continued

Because of our history, we are inclined to take independence for granted and to advocate it without reservation for others. We should not forget, however, that most emerging nations have little background upon which to build democracies. Many of the so-called new nations formed in the past two decades have had little experience with self-government and few, if any, leaders well qualified to lead them into independence. In that regard, they are quite different from the American colonies of 200 years ago. It is no wonder that much of the world is in a ferment.

With our long standing traditions of self-rule embracing individual independence, balanced by the responsible actions of the electorate, it is almost unbelievable that during this time of our Bicentennial celebration, we are faced with danger of being destroyed by our own instruments of freedom. During this century, Americans have watched small, powerful and unscrupulous minorities seize leadership in countries like Russia, Germany, and Italy. Yet, in this country, there has been the secure feeling that it could not happen in America. Today we are threatened, as never before, by dissension and by terrorism from both internal and external forces. In the past decade there has developed a growing disregard for the rights of others and a loss of belief that government should act for the greatest good for the greatest number, and that it should provide those services for the people that they cannot provide for themselves. Many highly educated people seem to lack common sense in addressing problems. The result is that a growing number of Americans look at our government as a faceless, inexhaustible source of wealth which should do all things for all

people. We must not forget that we, the people, provide the resources available to our government. If we are to maintain a government of the people we must listen, not just to the voices of articulate pressure groups, but to ALL of the people of this country. Otherwise, we shall, by default, meet defeat.

On this 200th birthday of the United States of America, we are justified in our pride in what we have been and what we are. Most of us are proud of the achievements of our predecessors and appreciate the importance of the values which have made us great. But this must not be a mere surface celebration. Rather, we must determine to do all we can, collectively and as individuals, to protect and perpetuate the great institutions of freedom that Americans created in creating the United States of America. It is these great institutions that give the American people a voice in their government, and a means of preventing the take-over of the many by the few.

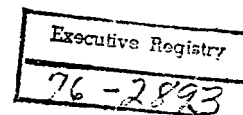
I have great faith in the future of our country. But if that faith is to be justified, we must reaffirm the sanctity and importance of the family; the need for systems for justice which will protect the victims of crime and not just those who commit crimes. We must insist on a strong military defense, second to none. We must also recognize that our intelligence agencies must be strong and effective, although controlled within reason. The American intelligence agencies are, in fact, our first line of defense, providing the terms to discover and prevent subversion and to give our national leaders a true evaluation of the Communist threat. Without effective intelligence we can have no meaningful negotiations which, in themselves, are a means of preventing war. In short, we must not let our

intelligence agencies be torn to shreds by those who, having seized on a few irregularities committed over a number of years, would now so weaken those agencies as to leave us floundering in the dark.

It is our firm moral obligation to resist the destruction efforts of sensation-seekers and subversives so that our great ideals may be passed on as a legacy to following generations. We must strongly support our convictions so that the United States of America will celebrate its Tricentennial as a nation whose people can still truly govern themselves.

On this most patriotic American holiday, I would like to close with a quotation from Calvin Coolidge whose birthday, incidentally, is today, the 4th of July. He said: "Patriotism is easy to understand in the United States. It means looking out for yourself by looking out for your country."

DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE



Andrew F:

For your reading pleasure!!!!!!

GB 7-14-76

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Anchorage Times

Anchorage, Alaska, Thursday, July 8, 1978

Sun

FORCE NAMES N

Miller, McVeigh Indicted

By MORGAN PARKER
Times Staff Writer

Six Alaskans, including two prominent political figures, were indicted today by a special federal grand jury in San Francisco along with suspected racketeers from Nevada, California and Florida.

The charges include conspiracy to operate large-scale prostitution and gambling activities in Valdez.

Alaskans indicted include former Alaska U.S. Attorney Richard L. McVeigh of Anchorage and Alexander Miller of Fairbanks, former aide to Gov. William A. Egan.

They and seven others are charged with conspiracy and setting up large scale gambling and prostitution rings based in the pipeline terminus

town. The racket allegedly extends as far as Las Vegas and Miami where the alleged conspirators reportedly met. One of the alleged conspirators, Donald Robert Owens, formerly was part owner of two Nevada gambling casinos.

The indictment was announced by the Alaska U.S. Attorney's office here and the San Francisco offices of the Justice Department's special organized crime strike force.

The case was broken by the Federal Bureau of Investigation undercover agents working out of the bureau's San Francisco office. They said they personally attended the meetings in Anchorage, Valdez and Las Vegas. The rackets, they alleged, were planned to rake in from \$80,000 to \$1 million for each participant within six months.

The indictment claims the vice rackets already are operating.

Alaskans indicted with McVeigh and Miller and Frank Eugene Irick, an Anchorage real estate consultant; Donald MacNamee, a Valdez trailer court operator; Andrew Day, an employee of Northstar Terminal, of Stevedor Inc. in Valdez, and Vickie Cornell of Valdez.

The Outside suspects in the alleged prostitution and gambling ring include Owens, who now resides in Maryland. His former holdings included the Treasure Chest and Silver Spurs casinos of Carson City, Nev.

Another defendant, whose profession was not outlined in the indictment, made

public, is Charles Tourine, also known as Charles White, 5415 Collins Ave., Miami, Fla.

Jake Leroy Schumaker of California also is listed. He is the former owner of the Bear Cat Lounge in Fremont, Calif. Schumaker's address is listed by the investigators only in the past tense. It was, they said, 4336 Lombard St. in Fremont.

The investigation by the FBI was started two years ago. It was spearheaded by the two San Francisco agents who used the aliases Vic Rossi and Cosimo Morganti. They say they infiltrated the organized crime ring, said an Alaska U.S. Attorney's office statement.

Coordinating the investigation was G. Kent Edwards, Alaska U.S. attorney, and Thomas Kotoske, the leader of a special Justice Department organized crime strike force based in San Francisco. The investigation also included Alaska State Troopers and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Kotoske presented the evidence to the special grand jury this morning. He said all of the defendants will be arraigned before a federal magistrate within a few weeks.

The indictment alleges the object of the conspiracy was to establish the large scale vice operations in Valdez, taking advantage of the several pipeline construction camps nearby. All of the defendants are named as conspirators.

The indictments also allege that prostitutes to be used in the operation were to come from Fremont, where Schumaker

operated his lounge, is near San Francisco in northern California.

The indictment also claims the group held several meetings outside concerning the venture, thus allegedly using interstate facilities in the aid of racketeering. That violates the Federal Travel Act. The U.S. Mann Act is the law that prohibits interstate transport of women for illicit purposes.

Miller left his post as Gov. Egan's legislative assistant in June 1973, saying he was returning to Fairbanks to engage in property management.

His name surfaced again last year when he was named by Mayor George Sullivan to be deputy treasurer of the mayor's election campaign.

(See Page 2, Col. 4)



FRANK IRICK
Alaska Businessman

McVeigh, Miller Indicted

(Continued From Page 1)

"Alex is in town for a few days to raise a little money," Sullivan was quoted as saying at the time. "He just offered to help, so I appointed him a deputy treasurer."

He is a former Democratic National Committeeman for Alaska and was state coordinator for President Lyndon Johnson's presidential campaign in 1964.

Miller also was director of government affairs for Alaska International Air Inc. of Fairbanks.

McVeigh, a three-term member of the state House of Representatives, was U.S. attorney here before resigning to seek election in 1968.

A Democrat, he was appointed to the federal prosecutor's post in 1964 after a two-year stint in the state attorney general's office in Juneau.

He did not run for re-election to the legislature in 1974.

After leaving the political arena McVeigh returned to his private law practice in Anchorage. His law office is in the Teamsters Mall here.

While in the House he served as chairman of the Alaska Legislative Council in the 1973-1974 session and chairman of the House State Affairs Committee in the 1971-1972 session.

Irick was co-owner with Juneau Teamster lobbyist Lewis M. Dischner of the Van Gilder Hotel in Seward, which was leased to the state for the housing of Seward Skill Center students until the state canceled the lease last December.

The Legislative Budget and Audit Committee had determined the hotel provided unsafe living conditions. Forty women students of the skill center lived there at the time.

The state was paying Irick and Dischner \$3,000 a month rent and \$600 a month for repairs.

Irick and his wife built the Kodiak Inn in Kodiak in 1964 and 1965.

Irick also was the local representative for Conifer Development Corp., which planned to construct a 200-unit housing project on a piece of property on South Lane Street between the Glenn Highway and East Second Avenue in 1972. That project went down the drain when the City Council refused to approve a zoning exception.

Editor's C July 5

Exhib

Executive Registry
76-8519

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

13 July 1976

*EC does not have
25 May 1976*

Mr. Howard J. Burnett
President
Washington and Jefferson College
Washington, Pennsylvania 15301

Dear President Burnett:

Thank you for your letter of May 25, I am
both delighted and honored by the invitation to speak
at the Washington and Jefferson College Homecoming
on October 9.

I look forward to the occasion and to further
details concerning the event.

All best wishes.

Faithfully yours,

[Redacted Signature Box]

E. H. Knoche

STATINTL

(EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR THE President) *Paul G. Allen*